

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

[No. 1585.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, At the Vendue-Store, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A Variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Yost, in Princess Street, between Washington and Columbus streets,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of John Yost, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, three pairs of NEW BELLOWS, SMITH'S TOOLS, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MDR. KET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork. Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

30 Barrels prime Pork, 20 do. do. Rest, Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston, 5 bales Bear-brown Gurneys, 500 pieces yellow Nankeens, In Store.

Imperial Young Hyson, } TEAS. Hylo Skin } Rapa and Ravens Duck, } Ck and box fresh Raisins, } Ground Ginger, } Jucavado Sugar in barrels, } Public refined loaf do. } 25 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a fa- } rior quality, for the West India market, } 30 boxes Chocolate, } 50 barrels New England Rum, } 8 pipes and half pipes. Tenerife Wine, } 10 rolls mill'd Lead, } 600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes, } WANTED, } A Bill on New-York for about 500 } Dollars. Apply as above. } April 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE— London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Bonnets' patent Cords, Do. Westcoatings, Silks, Molekins, Florentines, Imperial, clouded and white Marcellines, Tailor's Swandowns, Flannels, rose Blankets, Coatings, Plains, Kerseys, Half Linens, Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Ho- lery, Irish & Flanders Sheet, ings, 4 1/2 Irish Linens, Shirting Cotton, Long Lawns, Linen Cambricks, Dimities, Cambricks do.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

REMOVAL.

P. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to Mort's tavern; where he offers for sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has new landings for sale,

65 tons Plaster of Paris, 60 boxes Mould Candles, 20 boxes Chocolate, 50 barrels Prime Pork, 6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar, 1 league Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular, London and New York Market Particular and Cargo Tenerife, Catalonia and Claret 50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef 10 barrels Bouance 4 bales Bear-brown Gurneys 1 bale French Candles 4 hds. Molasses 6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Joes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf,

William Hodgson.

March 21.

Clover Seed,

[Warranted of the best quality.] Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms

Mandeville & Jameison.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey

25 boxes fine Sallad Oil 20 boxes Chocolate 1000 lbs heavy Pepper 10 boxes fresh Mustard A few bales Tennessee Cotton 100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 21.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for; 80 casks Red Lead, 38 casks Patent Shot, 18 casks Ingot Lead and 36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Corra and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his Store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawson & Fowle.



April 22.

The Subscriber

INTENDING very soon to leave this town, and the district of Columbia, requests all those indebted to him to immediately make payment, or their accounts will be left for collection, thro' the medium of the law. Demands against him will be paid on being presented.

The subscriber having entirely declined business here, he hereby gives notice, that he will not be answerable for credits given to any person whatever, in his name; and that this notice will be pleaded in bar of any claim, hereafter made or prosecuted against him on such account.

C. W. Janfen.

April 24.

Horburch & Calder,

Have just received from New York,

10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods, CONSISTING OF Gurneys, M-moodies, Punjab Cloths, San-nas, Cuffs, Balfas, and Checks.

A L S O,

Calicoes, colored and white Cambric Mus- lin, Undressed Gingham, Silk Chambrays, Cambric, Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Linc- iring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Ban- dano Handkerchiefs, White Crapes, Pic Nick Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Mullin, Cress, Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sonty Romalls, Blue Gurneys, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, cor- ner of Royal and King streets.

April 23.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC ROBBINS & CO.

Have removed to the Store House opposite the Indian-Queen Tavern, King Street, where they have just received by the schooner Fame and brigantine Rising States, from New York, and offer for sale,

IMPERIAL,

HYSON,

YOUNG HYSON,

HYSON SKIN,

SOUCHONG and

BOHEA

PORT,

SHERRY,

LISEON, and

MALAGA

Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West India & New England Rum, loaf & brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Brim- stone, Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Sarsaparilla, Rice, Raisins in boxes and bags, Pipes, Candles, &c. &c. ALSO, A few pieces of 2 white Drills and Calicoes, in part of a consignment from New York. N. B. Goods consigned to them, either for sale on commission or for storage, particularly attended to.

April 22.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson, } Of the latest } 5 do. Hyson, } importation. } 10 do. Hyson Skin, }

Which will be sold on very moderate rate terms by

James Sanderfon.

April 21.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

25 bales Cotton,

25 tierces Rice,

10 hds. Jamaica Rum,

3000 wt. nice Bacon

100 casks Stone Lime,

20 dozen nice Caster Oil, in pint bottles,

1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,

500 Spanish Hides, and Quercerries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22.

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogheads first quality Muscovado Sugar,

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

April 9.

James Sanderfon.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, at half past 10 o'clock, will peremptorily be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes;

20 hds. New England Rum

50 barrels do. do.

5 pipes French Brandy

40 barrels Providence Beef

40 boxes Cod Fish

4 casks Clover Seed

2 do. Timothy do.

And immediately after, for Cash:

1 box Loggins Hats

10 do. mens' and Boys' Wool Hats

20 pieces Diaper

20 pieces Fawn Holland

20 pieces Russia Diaper

1500 yards Tow-Linen—and a great variety of mens', womens' and child's Shoes and Slip- pers—Shoes, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 25.

The Subscriber has just Received, In addition to his former Stock—which makes it complete in Groceries and Fruits—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls. French Brandy, in pipes Clarat Wine, in half pipes

West India and New England Rum, in hogs- heads and barrels Old Peach Brandy Mould and dipt Candles, in boxes

First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENKS, from New York.

Soft Shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality, and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CARR, from Lisbon.

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes Oranges in do. English Walnuts, in bales.

By Captain CROWDILL, from Leghona: Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes Salad Oil, in casks, or by the bottle.

A L S O,

New York double refined Loaf Sugar, in bar- tels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HER- RINGS, by the barrel; and SAL- MON in kegs—all very low for cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex- posed to sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of Tho- mas Abner Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1297 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1900 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mention- ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid- der for ready money, and will commence on the 12th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners. W. C. Selden, }

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Thomas Swan, } Commissioners. W. C. Selden, }

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may desire to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to such land; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 22.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, the Printer of this paper.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Early.—Mr. Chairman. It is my intention, in submitting to the committee those observations which I am about to make, to confine myself entirely to the merits of the question under consideration.

Upon this, as upon another recent occasion, our attention has been summoned at the outset of the discussion to what gentlemen choose to call the *spirit of the nation*. We are told, that this spirit had been awakened by the events which led to the introduction of the resolution upon the table, and had called upon us in a loud voice, to adopt energetic measures for the vindication of our national honor, and for the protection of our national rights. The facts, sir, are incontestably refuted. The people of this nation, identified with the government of the nation, will at all times stand ready to support that government with the energies of the nation, when a proper occasion shall present itself. Governed by persons of their own immediate choice, they will confidently repose in such persons the determination of that question. Does it follow, that because they have pledged to us the support of the national energies, if in our judgment they are become necessary, that therefore we are called upon to take a course which may render them necessary? It is true that the apprehensions of the public have been excited, least a period had arrived in which it would be necessary to put to risk the national peace. Yes, sir, it is too true that alarm has been spread thro' every quarter of the union. But by what means, and from what sources? It has been by the incorrect views of the nature and state of the interests at stake, with which our public prints have teemed. It has been by magnifying representations of the injuries really sustained on the one part, and on the other, by imposing calculations as to the sacrifices demanded to effect redress. These incorrect views of the subject are believed to have been the offspring of mercantile influence. It is from this source, by these means, and thro' these channels, that the public apprehension has been roused upon this occasion. But it is our duty to unmask the influence which has produced the evil, and to let this nation know the true state of the question now to be decided. To let them understand what the injuries are which we are called upon to redress, and the nature and extent of the interests which we are called upon to sacrifice in effecting it.

We have been asked to leave out of view in the discussion, certain distinctions which exist in the country. These distinctions are of two kinds. First, of classes, *agricultural and commercial*; and secondly, distinctions arising from geographical position. As to the first, we are told that the agriculture and commerce of a nation, are necessarily dependent upon each other, and therefore the prosperity of both should be equally the object of care to the government.

While I am willing to acknowledge the correctness of this reasoning in its fullest extent, as applied to the natural and usual trade of a country, to the foreign and domestic trade of consumption; I am very far from being prepared to admit it as applied to the *carrying trade*. It is believed that however confidently mercantile men pronounce upon this subject, however well they may succeed in convincing each other, by a train of reasoning which takes the circuit of the world before it draws to a conclusion, yet upon minds unprejudiced in the issue they fail to produce conviction. For myself I very much doubt whether the diversion of our navigation and capital into an unnatural and factitious channel, does not, by diminishing the competition in our own markets, injure the sale and reduce the price of the produce of the country. This idea, sir, is advanced with diffidence, as indeed are those which I may at any time advance upon the probable operations of commercial arrangements. But, Mr. Chairman, do not gentlemen ask too much when they require of us to jeopardize the whole agricultural interest of the nation for the sake of that which in our opinion produces no benefit to that interest? Is it not expecting too much of us to suppose that we will consent to surrender the certainty of good markets and high prices for our produce, and brave the danger of a total stagnation, for the purpose of embarking in a hazardous contest with G. Britain for the carrying trade? Sir, it is too much; gentlemen ought not, cannot expect it. They who are so eagle-eyed, so sensibly alive to whatever concerns themselves, must expect that we will not shut our eyes upon matters so important to ourselves, and to those whose truths are confided to our fidelity.

We are also asked to leave out of view geographical distinctions. In this, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen expect impossibilities; they require us to surrender the principles of self-preservation; to strip

ourselves of the leading stimulus to human action. To this requisition we can less accede than to the former. Look to the document from the treasury which lies before us. It will there be found that the whole amount of domestic produce exported to Great Britain and her dependencies for the year 1802, was 18,727,000, that of this amount, the articles of cotton, tobacco, rice, tar, pitch and rosin, which are *exclusively* the product of the southern section of the union, gave the sum of 8,450,000 dollars. For the year 1803, the whole amount exported to the same places was 22,700,000 dollars; of which 11,900,000, arose from the articles above enumerated. For the year 1804, the respective amounts were 19,000,000 dollars, and 9,400,000 dollars. The average of the whole amount for the three years was 20,200,000 dollars; the average of the amount upon the enumerated articles for the same time was 9,900,000 dollars, of which last amount, the sum of 8,800,000, arose from the article of *cotton and tobacco* alone.

Thus, sir, stands the relative amount of the exports to G. Britain and her dependencies of the products of the southern section of the United States, and those of the whole union; and in the relative proportion of course must their different interests be affected by the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Chairman, there is another view of the operation of the resolution, which we cannot avoid to press upon the attention of the committee. From the same document it appears that the average amount of tobacco for the three years, 1802, 3 and 4, exported from the United States was, 6,140,000 dollars; that of this amount, the proportion of 3,220,000 was exported to Great Britain. That of the article of cotton, the average amount exported for the same three years was 6,970,000 dollars, of which 5,630,000 dollars, was exported to G. Britain.

Do not gentlemen expect too much when they ask us to shut our eyes upon these facts? Do they not require of us, to abandon the best interests of those we represent? And should we not most shamefully betray the sacred trust reposed in us, by an acquiescence on our part? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) who moved the resolution, ought least of all to expect this surrender at our hands. *How will he be able to do this?* will be imposed upon the agricultural interest of his own state, by the adoption of the proposed measure. The articles of wheat and flour are not subjects of export to Great Britain, unless in times of famine or extreme scarcity.

[To be continued.]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from a friend at Washington, a "Message from the president of the United States, transmitting a statement of the militia of the U. States according to the returns received from the several states and territories." "April 11, read and ordered to lie on the table." This statement is distributed into too many tables, and spun into too many details, to be interesting or instructive in its present form. We have therefore deemed it sufficient to throw these different details into one general view.

Two principles are clear, that few governments can preserve peace who are not always prepared for war: And that for a republican government to preserve its liberty, it must prepare itself for war by a disciplined militia, and, not by standing armies. But at the present moment, we have the most delicate relations to adjust with the powers of Europe. An amicable accommodation of our differences, is perhaps, beyond our reach. We have ever heard some vague but alarming rumours, of a "threat of hostility from France." We know not how far the intemperate passion of Bonaparte may hurry him, how soon he may push up a peace in Europe, and unite his troops with those of Spain, to invade our southern or western frontier. Under such circumstances it may not be uninteresting to examine this general view of our numbers and our means.

The following message introduces the report of the secretary of war:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress a statement of the Militia of the United States, according to the returns last received from the several states and territories. It will be perceived that some of these are not of recent dates; and that from the states of Maryland and Delaware no returns are

stated. As far as appears from our records, none were ever rendered from either of these states. From the territories of Orleans, Louisiana and Michigan, complete returns have not yet been received.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 11, 1806.

The *General and Field Staff* includes the following ranks and numbers of officers: 70 major generals; 183 brigadier generals; 8 quarter master generals; 15 adjutant generals; 114 aid de camps; 1 state engineer; 1 commissary gen. purchase; 1 commissary gen. of issues; 160 brigade majors; 1 pay-master general; 1 physician general; 1 apothecary general; 0 deputy adjutant general; 1 deputy q. master general; 1 wagon master general; 1 forage master general; 22 brigade q. masters. The second list, viz. of *Field Officers and Regimental Staff*, comprehends the following ranks and numbers of officers: 0 colonels; 260 lieutenant colonels commandants; 1509 majors; 432 paymasters; 587 surgeons; 362 surgeon's mates; 618 quarter masters; 732 adjutants.

The return of the *Artillery* includes 14 lieutenant colonels; 45 majors; 195 captains; 251 first lieutenants; 159 second lieutenants; 17 adjutants; 16 quarter masters; 733 sergeants; 91 corporals; 350 musicians; 148 gunners; 62 alarm-men; 6833 matrosses.

The list of *Cavalry* embraces 37 lieutenant colonels; 70 majors; 431 captains; 778 lieutenants; 899 cornets; 28 adjutants; 8 paymasters; 25 quarter masters; 1366 sergeants; 433 musicians; 27 farriers; 30 saddlers; 17673 dragoons.

A distinct list is given of the *Grenadiers*; but they are very few in number. It contains 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drums and fifes, 127 rank and file. The number of the *Light Infantry* also is very limited, being no more than 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 20 corporals, 5 sergeants, 6 musicians, 281 rank and file. The list of *Riflemen* includes 82 captains, 87 lieutenants, 72 ensigns, 227 sergeants, 96 corporals, 96 musicians, 4124 rank and file, of which Pennsylvania alone furnishes 8352. The list of *Infantry*, which is placed last on these returns of the *Militia* of the United States, comprehends, 7263 captains, 7993 lieutenants, 6051 ensigns, 459 sergeants, 452 drum majors, 442 file majors, 24,569 sergeants, 2222 corporals, 10579 musicians, 245 pioneers, 471,563 privates, besides 50 catimba warriors, in South Carolina.

The following is a table of the whole number of *privates*, in the artillery, cavalry and foot belonging to the different states and territories. Under the term "foot" we mean to include grenadiers, light infantry, riflemen and infantry:

	Art.	Cavalry.	Foot.
New Hampshire	452	1629	19160
Massachusetts	2109	2126	53316
Rhode Island	36	57	4414
Connecticut	487	1290	13965
Vermont	324	1002	13708
New York	1144	1784	63744
New Jersey	136	993	21742
Pennsylvania	310	2382	83413
Delaware			
Maryland			
Virginia	1050	3096	61962
North Carolina		238	37871
South Carolina	778	1743	29185
Georgia	71	550	16630
Kentucky			29386
Tennessee		636	14285
Ohio	46	50	8079
District of Columbia	81	43	1895
Mississippi territory			1623
Indiana territory		16	1710
Michigan territory			
Orleans territory			
* Louisiana territory			

In the United States 7083 17675 476095
17675
7083

*Number liable to militia duty, 30 h
January last, 2220

Number of Militia, exclusive of officers, in those states and territories, from which returns were received, at different years. 303073

The ARMS, AMMUNITION & ACCOUTREMENTS are arranged under the following heads, the particular quantities in each state and territory, being distinctly specified. We are satisfied with exhibiting the sum total only of each:

Brass twelve pounders 8, brass six pounders 51, brass four pounders 44, brass three

* The return from Virginia is for 1805.

pounders 136, howitzers 2, iron nine pounders 8, iron six pounders 3, iron four pounders 3 from three pounders 13 (these are the pieces of artillery belonging to the United States). Artillery side arms 933, sabres 12,839 pairs of pistols 10,984, muskets 204,139, rifles 45,013, fuses 1,231, bayonets 116,743, cartridge boxes 110,340, knapsacks 36,414, ramrods, steel, 99,073, esponsions 80, pounds of powder 22,833, cartridges with balls 798,827, tumblers and waggons 107, stands of colors 91, loose balls 298,783, with 213 lbs. in Virginia, wires and brushes 66,301, flints 227,284, scabbards and belts 78,433.

As it may be of some interest, however, to have a particular view of the proportions in which some of these articles are to be found in the different states and territories of the union: we have, for this purpose, selected the three most common and necessary instruments of war, viz. sabres, pistols and muskets.

	Sab.	Pr.	Pist.	Musk.
New Hampshire	1808	1763	12520	
Massachusetts	2287	2357	46212	
Rhode Island	87	87	3052	
Connecticut	1377	1414	15085	
Vermont	1020	1048	8824	
New York	1431	1344	59919	
New Jersey	695	381	12423	
Pennsylvania	1708	1533	20000	
Delaware				
Maryland				
Virginia	407	833	10490	
North Carolina	71	114	16571	
South Carolina	1383	137	5916	
Georgia	371	239	1728	
Kentucky			3966	
Tennessee	75	95	4647	
Ohio	30	30	277	
District of Columbia	39	39	1087	
Mississippi territory			386	
Indiana territory			976	
Michigan territory				
Orleans territory				
Louisiana territory				

Whole number belonging to the U. States } 12839 10994 204139

MR. RANDOLPH'S MOTION, TO REDUCE THE DUTY ON SALT.

Of all the attempts to restore the sinking popularity of our contending demagogues, and to impose on the understanding of our citizens, there has been none more flagrant and more false than the late introduction of representatives, to lessen the duty on salt; as a brief statement of facts, connected with this subject will clearly explain.

When Mr. Jefferson succeeded to the presidency, it was his first care to place at the head of the treasury a man, whose turbulent opposition to the laws, had endangered the peace and safety of the United States, by greatly contributing to excite an insurrection in Pennsylvania, the suppression of which cost the nation upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars.*

As might have been expected, under such an administration of the finances, the law imposing a tax on whiskey, which had been the pretext for the insurrection, was repealed; and, at the same time, the whole of the internal revenue was extinguished.

To supply the deficit of public income occasioned by the repeal of the taxes on whiskey, loaf sugar, and pleasure carriages, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Gallatin, with their majorities in the national legislature, composed of the Randolphs, the Smiles, the Eppes, the Altons, and the whole tribe of democratic pretenders, did not hesitate to continue the heavy duties on salt, brown sugar, and other necessities of life; thereby leaving the burthen, which they had removed from the richer citizens, on the laboring and less affluent classes of the community.

After having thus aggrieved that very portion of the people, by whose suffrages (given indeed under delusive and false promises) they had been raised to power, after having continued, from the moment of Mr. Jefferson's entrance on office to the present time, this unequal and unjust assessment of public contribution, with what face does Mr. Randolph, or Mr. Smiley, or Mr. Eppes, or Mr. Alton, or any other of the partisans of either Jefferson or Madison, or Monroe, come forward to court the favor of an abused people, by such a measure?—Do they believe that their motives can be mistaken, or that the end which they severally propose, can be concealed?—Do they imagine that the

* See Mr. Gallatin's prescription, (when acting as Secretary to the Board of Insurgents at Parkinson's Ferry) of any citizen who should attempt to carry a revenue law of the United States into effect!

people are ignorant of the struggle for power among the demagogues of the day? Do they imagine that Mr. Randolph, or Mr. Smiley, or any other of the partisans of either Jefferson or Madison, or Monroe, come forward to court the favor of an abused people, by such a measure?—Do they believe that their motives can be mistaken, or that the end which they severally propose, can be concealed?—Do they imagine that the

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people are ignorant of the divisions and struggle for office, that have taken place among the demagogues—or, that the citizens of the United States, are so pliant as to bend to every breeze of blarney, as Mr. Randolph styles the coaxings of his friend Smilie?—If such is their conclusion they will be woefully mistaken. The American people are neither so ignorant of their best interests, nor so insensible to their present rulers, as to be longer hood-winked. They consider the concession of reducing the tax on salt, after it has been continued through the whole of the Jefferson administration, as a mere catch at the popular twig, by the Munroe and the Madison factions; and they despise the motive, as they do the men, whom it impels. It is a death-bed repentance, which extends not to restitution, and cannot make atonement. The confidence of the nation, must not again be betrayed; rousing from a slumber of fallacious dreams, the people will spurn such candidates as either the Jefferson or the Randolph party, could offer to their choice.

It is not to the degrading submissions of Mr. Munroe, or to the trimming ambiguities of Mr. Madison, that the U. States can look for deliverance from the evils by which they are now encompassed. Statesmen, of real patriotism, ability, and fortitude, must be appointed to guide the vessel of state, or she must inevitably perish.

* See Mr. Munroe's declaration to the French government, that "the people of the United States would submit, not only with patience, but with pleasure, to any privations which the convenience of that government might require."

† See Mr. Madison's answer to the address of the Merchants of New York; and if any thing further is necessary to establish his pretensions to the Presidency; see the following declaration by this time-serving politician: "there are two means of destroying a republican government; the first is demanding too much qualification on the part of the electors...the second demanding too little qualification on the part of the electors." Contrast this sentiment with the opinions and practice of Mr. Madison during the present reign, and you have his picture at full length!

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
SATURDAY, April 26.
From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

I could not help going to Bedlam on Monday, it being the last day of its session, the last exhibition, this season, of frantic madness, gross folly, and excessive ignorance; and I was well paid for going: for I have learned to know what little creatures are now of our great men, and how insignificant a thing may be a member of congress. There are men there who vote on questions of finance, who cannot take two from twenty for their lives, and leave eighteen.

There are men, who are not worth the dust which the trade wind blows in our face.

Yet they can hire the writing of a circular letter to their constituents, and when at home they mangle them like a defended gad; and have a kind of honor sets them off, more than a mortal feeling.

Yes, numerous are those in congress who are considered the brothers and sons of Solomon, yet who "have not so much brains as ear-wax." But I am told this always seen large assemblies, thus chosen: I do not believe it: It is slandering all public bodies since the flood. The apostles gists for the slenderness of this miserable mass of talents in our congressional Babel, quote the liturgy, and say, "as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be." And is it so? Alas, yes, till "this drive swift her ploughshare over creation;" the MISERABLE VULGUS will place their political affections on "stocks and stones;" they will elect even those who have not so much in them as in the ordinary Of nature's fate work.

"There is no kernel in these light nuts," yet of such are made members of congress. There is not a wise man in the house except Sloan, Bedinger, and about one hundred and twenty more, of equal wit and discretion. We have an academy of arts and sciences, a philosophical society, numerous medical societies, and ecclesiastical societies: here candidates are examined before admitted to membership. I wish we had a CONGRESSIONAL SOCIETY composed of honest men, gentlemen and scholars, whose business it should be to examine the character, talents and fitness, of all the candidates for congress in all the districts of the union; and after due examination if found worthy, to give them letters of li-

cence to become candidates for a seat in congress. In such case how many who now have knee and approbation With Senators on the bench would be holding the handles of a plough, or felling the woods of the forest; I have in my mind's eye about eight scores of such: there are so many talkers too, such as J. Clay the constant talker, & Smilie who is always a talking; and Sloan who thinks he can never talk too much; that speech will shortly be commendable only in magpies and parrots; and how obstinate, and contradictory, and inconsistent are they! But 'Tis the time's plague, And madmen lead the blind.

I'll tell you what a member of congress is: I'll give you an expressive Greekism, *xis ton onton*, one of the things that are; "a thing of shreds and patches," "a thing of nothing;" it is a bodiless shirt without sleeves, all flaps and hinder parts. From being a member of congress "good lord deliver me!" and yet, there is no knowing to what a man may be left; there are some good men and men of sense that are at this moment in this predicament. But stop; I'll give you a few anecdotes of Monday's Bedlamitising.

Mr. Quincy introduced two memorials from Messrs. Ogden and Smith of New York. The memorial of Ogden was well drawn up, long, and contained the most conclusive circumstantial evidence, that the present administration knew of the intended expedition of Mirançay; that Jefferson the arch hypocrite and Madison, the would be president, held several consultations with Mirançay on the subject of the expedition. Almost every member in the house was convinced that the administration permitted the expedition, and had intended to wink at it; yet Early, that Peter Early of Georgia introduced a resolution declaring that there was no evidence in the memorial that tended in the least to implicate the administration. To be sure there was not the evidence necessary in a court of justice, but there were, however, proofs almost as "strong as proofs of holy writ." Early's resolution was carried by a vast majority. J. Randolph was however among the noes. This gentleman is a most useful states evidence; should he hereafter be as correct in all, as he has been in some things this session.

Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est tempore, nobis. The memorialists had leave to withdraw their memorial; but when published, the world will be astonished at the duplicity of democratic stars of the first magnitude; *thus things daily.* The conduct of Judge Talmage of New York, by whom the memorialists were examined, exceeds any thing of the kind ever witnessed in this country. It was said in the Senate, that this House ought not to express an opinion on the conduct of this Talmage, as probably he would next session be tried under an impeachment, for the most illegal, tyrannical and inquisitorial conduct in this case. This Talmage is son-in-law of the Vice President Clinton; such was his recommendation to office; for neither his talents, nor virtues, nor legal knowledge, fitted him for a judge-ship. The House and Senate each spent about an hour in trying to get rid of this two-edged thing.

The third reading of the bill to enable Gen. Eaton to settle his accounts at the treasury, under the direction of the secretary of state, was called up. D. R. Williams, a piece of froth from South Carolina, J. Randolph's pointer, a tin cannister tied to a dog's tail, as Johnson said of Roswell and himself, whose oratorical talents are of ten exemplified in a call for adjournment, wished the bill might be on the table; or in other words, be postponed till the next session; the motion was carried. Thus he, who has probably saved the United States by his enterprise and courage, more than a million, is denied the payment of his due till another session. He was a year since in the country of an enemy; little did he then think of being now in his enemy's country.

The committee who were to find charges and proofs of bribery in the postmaster general, was discharged. Granger, for his ejection from office of better men than himself, and for the stupidity of his manner of rendering reasons for being so, ought to be turned from his office; but as to the charge of corrupting Duane it was all nonsense; the thing was NATURA RUA impossible. (for who can communicate offensive smells to a polecat?) nor was such corruption ever attempted.

Wm. Pickney, esq attorney general of Maryland, was appointed unanimously by the senate as minister to England, with Mr. Munroe, who will return next fall. The appointment of this federal and highly respectable, and very suitable character honors both the president and the senate. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil," or, after the wretched appointments

of foreign ministers heretofore, Mr. Jefferson would not have consented to this solitary good appointment.

Mr. Randolph wished to take the duty wholly from salt, and continue the duties whence arises the Mediterranean fund. The senate determined to continue both, but to reduce the duty on salt from 20 to 12 cents per bushel. Mr. Randolph's earnestness to stop the salt duty entirely, induced father Findley to ascribe his motive to a wish to embarrass the administration. D. R. Williams declared such insinuations BASE; very loud call of order! ORDER, ORDER. Mr. Findley rose, but was so choked with rage he could hardly be understood. He was called most loudly to order, but refused a long time to sit. A message from the senate fortunately put an end to the altercation. Afterwards Mr. Randolph spoke with uncommon coolness and propriety. The house agreed to the senate's amendment, 12 cents instead of 20 on salt.

In the course of Mr. J. Randolph's remarks he cast his eye on col. Lyon, close to whom sat at the time T. M. Randolph, T. M. Randolph tho't J. Randolph meant something for him; he rose with great trepidation and excessive rage. He said that between him and J. Randolph there was, from nature, an immeasurable difference of talents. "There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the dead, to tell us this!" but he [T. M.] exceeded John as much in patriotism, as John exceeded him in talents. [Humph, very modest, and as true as six pence and four pence make five pence.] He knew John's mode of warfare, powder, ball, and even steel; he was willing to deal with him in either. After a volley of heterogeneous nonsense, he squatted. This was the first time that an open challenge for a DUEL was ever given in that house. Some suppose that T. M. R. wished to rid the president of this John R. The president, like king John to Hubert, might address his son in law thus,

Throw thine eye On you young boy; I'll tell thee what, my friend, He is a very temper in my way, And whether or this foot of mine doth tread He lies before me. Dost thou understand me? But this is a base conjecture. Some time after, T. M. R. rose, and said that he had been informed by some respectable members that J. R. intended none of his remarks particularly for him; and if so, he greatly regretted the language and sentiments he had used. "Your father is the only peace maker."

Sloan, some time after candle light, introduced two resolutions; the one, that the standing committees of the house should be chosen by ballot; the other, that they should be obliged to report every week. These resolutions were introduced by a written speech of about half an hour, a speech that emptied the head of the old simpleton of half its native water-gruel; it was a comical strain of pulpit invective against that Satan of a J. R. Randolph; Sloan thinks he can overturn Olympus with a pudding-stick; but the House are greatly in error, when they permit him to talk so amply and unnecessarily, on all occasions, and without occasion, to the great expense of time, and to the vexation of common sense. Parvum paucis decet, but Sloan considers himself a MAC. NUS.

The House adjourned about 11 o'clock at night, till the first Monday in December. So that, if our differences are adjusted with Great Britain, the President must call Congress together before that time.

And so ends the Session. About one week's business was done the first five weeks—three weeks were spent in agreeing to pay tribute to France. [The negotiation for the Floridas will however eventually fail.] About a fortnight's business was done before the first of March. Congress agreed to bluster and do nothing respecting G. Britain. A bill has passed which will allow, but must agree with Mr. Randolph, that "it is worse than nothing;" we must also partly agree with him, in saying "tis the effect of "mercantile avarice." Doctor Johnson is not far from the general truth in saying; No mercantile man, or mercantile nation, has any friendship but for money; an alliance between them will last no longer than their common life y or common profit is endangered; no longer than they have an enemy who threatens to take from each, more than either can steal from the other. A merchant's desire is not of glory, but of gain; not of public wealth, but of private emolument; he is therefore rarely to be confuted about war or peace, or any designs of wide extent and distant consequence. There has been much talk and little business, great cry and little wool; to more than half, at the close of the session, we might well say,

Laudis sacis, edictis artis, atque hilari, Tempus abire est.

You've play'd enough, and eat enough, and drank enough; it is full time for you to go home.

I wish to Rent that elegant Dwelling House & Garden WHERE I now reside: the garden is in a high state of cultivation; the other conveniences are equal if not superior to any in Alexandria. For further information enquire of the subscriber, or SAMUEL CRAIG, Esq.

B. DADE.

MR. SNOWDEN.
UPON coming to town last night I observed a notice inserted in your paper of the 17th inst: by the post-rider, Anthony Moore, on which I have to observe, that if I have to the public respecting the Post Note was calculated to raise any suspicion against him, such was far from my intention. The caution was intended, according to the advice I had taken, as a necessary preliminary towards obtaining a renewal of the note for the gentlemen concerned, for whom I was merely an agent in this business, and having given him a letter at the Washington Tavern, to the best of my recollection, on the day mentioned, for Jefferson county, I was under a full impression at the date of the caution, that the said letter was the one containing the Post Note. It was stated in the caution that it was supplied to be left or mislaid, and this is an accident that might have happened to any one, in which case it might have fallen into improper hands, and hence arose the necessity of the caution.

If necessary I can here add my testimony to the fact stated in his notice, viz. that the letter containing the post note did lately arrive late in Jefferson by the mail from Charleston, South Carolina, with the Alexandria post mark on it, dated the very day on which I had supposed I gave him the letter. I his fact, if any such suspicion, has really been entertained against the post rider, will be sufficient to do it away.

Thomas Fairfax.

April 26. c021.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be added to TUESDAY'S sales, on a credit of sixty days.

5 chests young hyson tea,
5 do. hyson skin do.
6 half pipes Teneriff wine,
Fifth rations in frails.

P. G. Maystetter.

April 26.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London-Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton-Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and berds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Seal Leathers, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

T O R E N T,
A neat and commodious two story BRICK HOUSE, situate on Fifth Street, between Washington and St. Asaph Streets, lately occupied by Doctor Gillies. Apply to
Thomas Shreve.

April 26. c071.

The famous Jack COLUMBUS.
Will stand, at ARLINGTON, a mile and an half from George Town ferry, and be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS, if paid by the first of August, and twenty cents to the groom—if not, Twelve Dollars, and a Dollar to the groom.

HIS JACK is so celebrated as to need no description: the value of his molar will be certified by a number of gentlemen if desired. He will also be let to Jennetts at One Hundred Dollars, and a Guinea to the groom. It need not be added that he is considered equal, if not superior, to any Jack on the continent.

Pasturage gratis, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

John Ball, Agent.
Arlington, April 26. 1837

The elegant and thorough-bred Horse POTOMAC.
Will stand at Arlington, a mile and an half from George Town ferry, and be let to Mares at the very low price of Twenty Shillings, and twenty-five cents to the groom—or One Barrel of Corn, if paid by the first of August—if not, Five Dollars, and fifty cents to the groom, will be the amount.

POTOMAC is a coal black, of great size and beauty, 15 and an half hands high, and a form not to be exceeded. He stands at this very low price for two years only, that his need may be extended to prove his value. He is as high a bred horse as any in the world, as the annexed certificate shews.

I do hereby certify, that the black colt Potomac was bred by me and foaled in the spring of 1799. His sire was my horse Cha (Cham, and Chatham was got by Col. Thomas J. Lane Randolph's Laburnum, out of my favorite mare Bella, and both descended from Col. J. John Baylor's famous Old Fearnought and his imported dam of Apollo. From a variety of crosses I consider Potomac to be as high a bred horse as any in America.

William Fitzhugh.
Pasturage gratis, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

John Pail, Agent.
Arlington, April 26. 1837

PETER WISE, jun.
Offers for Sale, at his Store in Fairfax Street, A general assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines: &c &c.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Flank Oil, by the box, Superior quality Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle, Salt Petre, refined, Thirty Boxes first quality SEGARS, and fifty of second.

He will take a Young Man 14 or 15 years old, of good complexion, to learn the Druggist's business.

Just Published,
For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book Store,
BROOKES'S
General Gazetteer Improved;
Or a New and Comprehensive
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING
A description of the empires, kingdoms, States,
provinces, cities, towns, forts, harbors,
rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the
known world—with the government, cus-
toms, manners, and religion of the inhabi-
tants; the extent, boundaries, and natural
productions of each country; the trade, ma-
nufactures, and commodities of the cities and
towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings, and
distances in English miles, from remarkable
places; and the various events by which they
have been distinguished—including a detail of
the countries, cities, boroughs, market-towns,
and principal villages, in Great Britain and
Ireland—together with a succinct account of
at least seven hundred cities, towns and vil-
lages in the United States, more than has ap-
peared in any preceding edition of the same
work; in which the numerous mistakes and
deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respect-
ing this country, are corrected and supplied—
illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—
Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

A L S O,
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United
States. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, a vols. octavo,
and a quarto Atlas. Price 15 dollars.
Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto,
and a folio Atlas. Price 15 dollars.
Davis's Modern Geography for Schools. Price
1 dollar 50 cents.
Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for 40. Price
1 dollar.
Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natu-
ral and Civil History, with Maps and Plates,
London edition. Price 4 dollars.
April 24.

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who
can some well recommended—from 20 to 25
years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
April 3. 3 awt

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and offers for sale, on
the usual terms,
White and brown Tieklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Plaitals
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and Shirting Checks
Ginghams and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Bewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Daygonas do.
Pie Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cofacs, and Batras
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres
of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Lec-
doun county, for good lands in the western coun-
try. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely
timbered and watered, good farming land, about
18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from
Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—
There are two tenements and an excellent or-
chard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat
sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which
grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the
Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—
the title indisputable. Any person making early
application may get an advantageous exchange.
Application, by letter, to the subscriber in A-
lexandria, will be duly attend ed to.
B. DADE. corf
February 7.

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber
on account of the concern of *Powell and*
Denney, as well as *Denney and Powell*, that all
who do not pay off their notes or accounts or
give their bonds with security, on or before the
first day of May next, their notes and accounts
will be put into the hands of an attorney indif-
ferently.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg,
is authorized to settle and receive the debts due
on account of that concern, should any apply
there in preference to the subscriber in this place.
Edmund Denney.
January 30. 1aw

A few copies of the American
Gardener may be had at the Book-
Store of Robert Gray.

Five hundred dollars Reward.

FLED from the city of Baltimore,
on Tuesday night, the 18th of March last,
GERARD VON HARTEN, a merchant, and
partner in the firm of Kenter and Von Harten,
of that place. Some short time previous to his
flight he forged promissory notes, to a very large
amount, on twenty-eight of which forged notes,
(amounting to forty thousand dollars) twenty-
eight indictments have been found against him, in
the criminal court of Baltimore county.

GERARD VON HARTEN is a middle-
sized man, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 32
years of age, he has a round and regularly fea-
tured face, of fair complexion, with full red
cheeks, and is slightly pitted with the small pox,
his eyes are rather sunken, and of a dark hazel col-
or, his mouth small with a good set of teeth;
his hair is dark or chestnut colored, and is crop-
ped short. He is a native of Germany, and re-
tains much of the Dutch accent in speaking Eng-
lish, which he articulates slowly, and with a lit-
tle lisp.

When he left Baltimore, he travelled leisurely
through Virginia, collecting his debts in Freder-
icksburg, Richmond and other parts of the
state, and about the first of April was seen at
Staunton, near which place he is supposed to be at
present. Any person apprehending said VON
HARTEN, and lodging him in any jail in the
United States, so that he may be brought to
punishment for the Forgeries lately committed
by him in Baltimore, and giving notice thereof
to the subscribers, in said city, shall receive the
above reward.

Samuel M'Kim and
Jeremiah Sullivan.

N. B. Having debts due to him in Kentucky,
Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia, should he
leave Virginia, will probably visit one of these
States.

Editors of papers throughout the United
States will render a service to the commercial
world by publishing the foregoing in their pa-
pers.

Baltimore, April 17. [19] d

TO BE LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord
Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and
an half acres of Land, bounded on one side
by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is
every necessary convenience requisite for the ac-
commodation of a genteel family, viz. Man-
sion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House,
Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden en-
closed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a
most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness
of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it
must be considered as one of the most desirable
places of residence in this part of the country.—
Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town,
or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works,
Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

Musical Instrument Manufactory.

In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
will carries on the business of making and repair-
ing Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes,
plain and additional Key'd Violins, &c. on rea-
sonable terms; also offers his services for tuning
and regulating the different Instruments, but
thinks proper to inform the public his terms for
tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding
hereafter, viz.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do. Harpsichord,	2 00
Regulating do.	5 00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—	
extra charge.	

If called on to go in the country—additional
charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and cal-
ling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that
those that employ him, will not think hard of it,
to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. dgt raw if

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and secur-
ing in jail, a young mulatto man slave,
named **ANDREW**. He was hired by me last
year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mid-
dle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded
from that place about the latter end of August
last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9
inches high, lanky and well made, has short cur-
led hair, and is frequently subject to have fever-
ish large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to
be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address
for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has
not been heard of by me since his elopement, I
suspect he has had the address to ship himself as
a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexan-
dria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and
secures him in any jail, shall receive from me
the above reward, as soon as due information
thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Can-
an, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caufin.
Maryland, Charles County,
January 17. [Feb. 2.] 2aw

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday night, the 19th instant, at the
tavern yard of Mr. Thornton, in the town
of Centerville, Loudoun county, the subscriber's
carriage box was broke open, and stolen there-
out four dollars in cash, and sundry clothing be-
longing to his black servant man, amongst which
were a broadcloth coat, betwixt a brown and a
bottle green, quite new; two pair pantaloons,
one of hunting cord and the other blue broad-
cloth, both nearly new; one new pair of shoes;
three shirts; several pair stockings; two wait-
coats, and one or two handkerchiefs—all con-
tained in a pair of old black leather saddle-bags,
with iron fastenings. Whoever will secure the
thief and clothes, or give information thereof to
said Thornton, so that I get them, shall be en-
titled to the above reward, or FIVE DOL-
LARS for the saddle-bags only with the above
articles.

Note.—The servant for whom the clothes were
made is rather over the ordinary or middle size.

Thomas Scott.
April 22. raw 3w*

JAMES BACON,
A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon Sko, and Souchoing Best Green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality. Madeira, Bustello, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port	T E A S, particularly selected for family use.
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Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground
Ginger, Baking Soda for table use, Pearl-Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Maud. Nip,
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Nut-
Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Ta-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De-
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article
in his line—the whole of which have been select-
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.
December 16.

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-
ate on St. Alaph street, between King
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawc-
ett's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand-
er. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—
Application to be made to
George Youngs.
February 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax
street, near Duke street, lately occupied by
Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John
Tucker.—As some person has reported that the
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-
tificates, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-
port.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received
the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of A-
lexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by
Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of Febru-
ary 1835.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1835. (Dec. 10.) law

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber
has taken letters of administration on the
estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax coun-
ty, deceased. All persons indebted to the said
estate are requested to make payment as soon as
possible, and those who have claims against the
estate are desired to make them known to the sub-
scriber, in order that he may be enabled to close
his administration.

William Deneale.
Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw

**VALUABLE FAMILY
MEDICINES.**

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines;

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.**

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undeniably had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine e-
ver before discovered, and are justly appreciated
or their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
storing weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent
fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dy-
senteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bit-
ter for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fe-
vers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious
Colic, Catarrhs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in
his own hand writing, or they will not be genu-
ine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disa-
greeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
of which they are held by the wisest men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In *colic and sudden attacks
of dysentery*, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight
or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dixe-
mines, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
teries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise
takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from scurvy gums and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and high-
ly esteemed by all those who value the preservati-
on of their teeth, it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in
pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in
operation stands unrivalled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

**Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.**

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood,
and all diseases of the Lungs. Its merits stands
unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

**Hipkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.**

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials;
Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
or cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

A generous allowance will be made to
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen.

March 27. 2aw

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.